

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5839

號九初月七年四十三緒光

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1908.

三拜禮

號五月八英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM
SINGAPORE, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,120,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO, CHITTOO,
Kobe, KANSAI,
OSAKA, NAGASAKI,
YOKOHAMA, LONDON,
LIVON, NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,
HANKOW.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 4 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "
TAKRO TAKAMIOH,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$5,350,000

RESERVE FUND GOLD \$5,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

LONDON OFFICE:—THREADEWELL HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—BANK OF ENGLAND,

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 3 " 2 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,525,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 3 " 2 " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [29]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP:—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:—Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:—Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank), Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Bank fuer Handel und Industrie, Robert Warshawsky & Co., Mendelssohn & Co., M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt, Jacob S. H. Stern, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln, Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:—Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED, DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT, DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$15,500,000

STERLING \$1,500,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000

SILVER \$15,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—E. Shellim, Esq.—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.

E. G. Barrett, Esq., O. R. Leimann, Esq., G. R. Broderson, Esq., R. Sheehan, Esq., G. F. Friesland, Esq., Hon. Mr. H. A. W. C. S. Gubbay, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq., W. Helms, Esq.,

CHIEF MANAGER:—Hongkong:—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:—Shanghai:—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED:—On Current Account at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

By the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (G. 3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL 5,752,884.84 (about £470,407).

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radia (Acheen), Banggermanin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:—On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

Do. 6 " 4% " "

Do. 3 " 3 1/2% " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [26]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c. in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [27]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

SHANGHAI:—(DELHI:—About 6th August. } Freight and Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports:—MARMORA:—8th August. } See Special Notice. } Advertisement.

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES:—NUBIA:—About 12th August. } Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:—PALMA:—About 14th August. } Freight only.

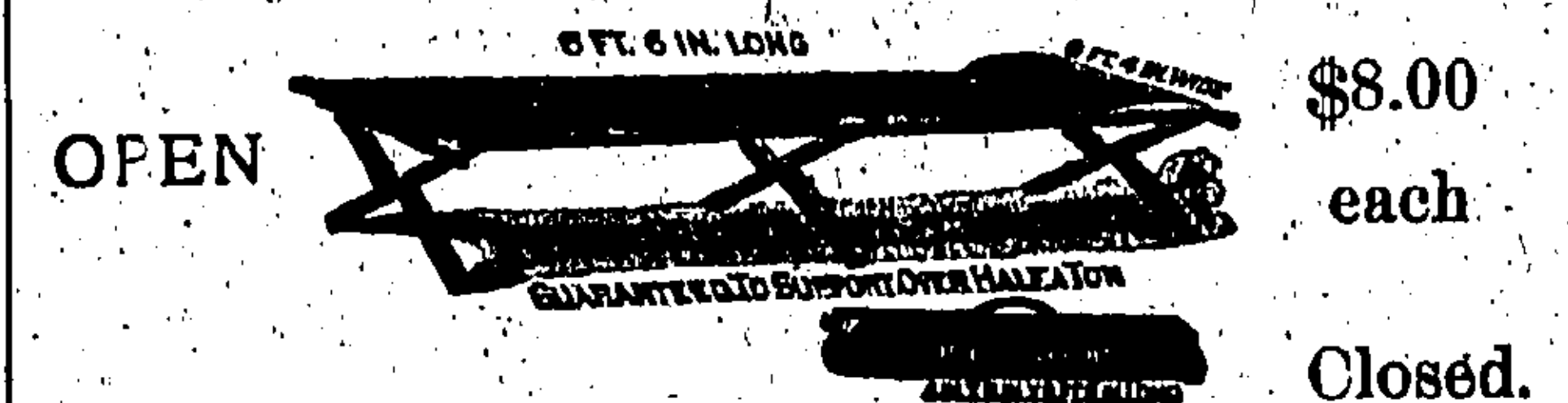
For Further Particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOLDING CANVAS BEDS.



With MOSQUITO FRAME AND CURTAIN \$15.00 COMPLETE

THIN SUMMER BLANKETS, \$3.50 each.

A NECESSITY AND A LUXURY FOR THE SUMMER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [30]

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [140]

V. O. S. AND EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [140]

THE SAVOY, 13, Queen's Road Central.

FIRST CLASS GOODS:—New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts, Outfitters, W. B. Corsets, Ladies' Shoes, Embroidered Linen and Swatow Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [153]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence. Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—E. J. LOPES, C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office, Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [103]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CAR:—8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SUNDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [17]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

AND

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

S.S. "HONAM", 2,365 Tons, "FATSHAN", 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN", 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN", 1,995 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN", 1,651 Tons, and "SUI-TAI", 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. ... \$5.00

Do. do. do. Monday do. ... \$6.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM", 588 Tons, and "NANNING", 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAYS, the Company's Steamship "SUI-AN" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR), opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

[6]

Hotels.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908

[5]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Lunch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO—

THE MANAGER & AGENT

[1]

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appoint-

ments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [11]

Hotel.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights

A. F. DAVIES,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1907.

[3]

Entertainment.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

Gentlemen's
Department,
28, Queen's Road.

Direct
Importers

GENTLEMEN'S
**PANAMA
HATS.**

Smart
and
Exclusive
NECKWEAR.

Specialists
in:
Gentlemen's
Hosiery.

Cool
and
Durable
**SINGLET
AND
SHIRTS.**

Latest
Patterns
in
SOCKS.

**W.M. POWELL,
LTD.,**
General Drapers,
Furnishers,
Des Vaux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Entertainment.

BOXING BOXING

ONE OF THE
GREATEST BOXING CONTESTS
HONGKONG EVER WITNESSED
Theatre Royal, City Hall,
Hongkong.

SATURDAY, 8th AUG., 1908.

MAIN EVENT

25 ROUNDS.

"BATTING" SIMMS vs. "JIMMIE" O'ROURKE

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs. U.S.S. Wilmington 148 lbs.

DEVELOPMENT OF SHIPYARDS
AND SHIP-BUILDING IN
JAPAN.

Ship-building activity in Nippon saw a new dawn at the close of the China-Nippon War. The two docks which the Mitsubishi Company already had could not keep pace with the sudden increase of demand on the ship-building facilities of our country. The Company was compelled to establish another, the third dock, which by far was the largest they had yet built. This new dock measured 730 feet in length. With the construction of the third dock, they at the same time acquired 5,000 taels (one tael equals about four yards square), affording them the space for the construction of a cradle. It had a length of 700 feet by 170 feet. Moreover, the increased activity of their shops emphasized the necessity for the protection against fire, which was not sufficiently provided for. They met this lack of fire protection in 1900 by establishing six reservoirs, with the capacity of 15,000 tons of water. At Tategami dock, which has 20,000 tons per annum capacity for ship-building, they have four cradles, one with a length of 270 feet; the second, 350 feet; the third, 460 feet; and the fourth, 630 feet, and at the present time they are still enlarging and modifying these cradles. Moreover, they have increased the number to eight, and the largest of them has the length of 700 feet. It is at this dock that the larger ships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, on its European service, were built—the *Hitchi-maru*, the *Awa-maru*, the *Ito-maru*, the *Kaga-maru*.

The dock at Akonoura is the oldest of the Mitsubishi docks. The capacity and scope of this dock, however, is much smaller than those of the Tategami. This dock has a very convenient capacity to construct and repair such steamers as are usually used on the China and Korean service by the different steamship companies of Nippon. The machine-shop at this dock is exceptionally complete, and in perfect working order. It covers a space of 200 by 100 feet. It is fitted with hydraulic lifts, and in the centre of it, it has two electric cranes, with the capacity of 20 and 15 tons respectively. On the second story they have two electric cranes, capable of lifting a weight of five tons each. It is the facility of casting articles upward to 50,000 tons in weight. This machine-shop has in connection with it a black-mith shop, which covers a space of 370 feet by 60, fitted with nine steam hammers of seven tons and less.

To the casual eye looking upon these workshops at Akonoura, the series of workshops stretching for 1,350 feet (7,900 feet of water front) have an imposing effect. It appears much bigger than the other docks of the Mitsubishi Company. In 1884—as we have said—the Nagasaki dockyard passed out of the governmental control. The Mitsubishi interests acquired it. Long before it had passed into the possession of the Mitsubishi people, however, shipbuilding activity of the world had passed out of the wooden-ship age; indeed, it had passed out of the iron age, as far as the material for shipbuilding was concerned. It had already entered into the steel construction period. Still, as late as 1889, the record of the Mitsubishi Company in the construction of steel ships, was in infancy. It was confined to the construction of three small boats for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha of 600 tons or less. They were proud of this record, moreover, which comments eloquently on the limited scope they enjoyed at the time. But the inevitable tendency of the world's progress was pushing them ahead. In spite of themselves, in 1894, they undertook the construction of a steel ship of 1,600 tons called the *Sagami-maru*. It was followed by the construction of the *Tategami-maru* of 1,550 tons. From that time on, the activity of the Mitsubishi Company in the construction of a larger ship increased steadily, till they succeeded in building the *Mitsubishi-maru* of 5,175 tons and her sister ships. Loss, monetary loss, they have had from time to time, but the amount they lost in money they gained in the skill of their workmen.

The Mitsubishi Dockyard is under the management of Mr. Shoda Heiichiro. The executive office of the Mitsubishi Company employs about one hundred men. They employ about one hundred and fifty men in the offices, among whom are nine foreign experts in an advisory capacity. They employ 5,000 workmen in their shops. Here, then, is the dockyard which, as late as 1889, had nothing more to be proud of than a boat of 700 tons. On the 14th of September, 1907, was launched the first of three sister ships which it is building for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and the story of this new ship reads as a fairy tale. It is called, this new ship, *Tenyo-maru* 24,000 is its tonnage. From 1898 to 1907, the distance in time is not vast. From *Kisegama-maru* of 700 tons to the *Tenyo* of 24,000 tons, it is indeed a far cry. But the difference in tonnage spells but a very small part of the wonder tale which is as true as the gospel and stretches from a cradle in Corsica to another island off the African coast called St. Helena. This new ship is rated by the Lloyd's as 200, A 1. It has a length of 350 feet, breadth of 51 feet, it displaces 28,725 tons. It has 16,850 horsepower; speed, 19 knots. It accommodates 252 first-class passengers, 38 second-class, and 816 third-class.

I have tarried long over the story of the growth of the Mitsubishi Dockyard, and for this reason; in it the reader can read the growth of the ship-building and dockyard enterprises of Nippon, as well as in many another. The story of the development and growth of the ship-building and dockyard enterprises of Nippon, as well as in many another. The story of the development and growth of the ship-building and dockyard enterprises of Nippon, as well as in many another.

The story of the development and growth of the ship-building and dockyard enterprises of Nippon, as well as in many another. The story of the development and growth of the ship-building and dockyard enterprises of Nippon, as well as in many another.

The story of the development and growth of the ship-building and dockyard enterprises of Nippon, as well as in many another. The story of the development and growth of the ship-building and dockyard enterprises of Nippon, as well as in many another.

ments of its founders into an historic and well-built fact. And no longer shall Nippon be compelled to look over beyond the seas for the construction of battleships of any size whatever.

The growth of the ship-building industry in Nippon ought to be read with particular interest by the people of the United States. Of the many candidates all over the world who are struggling for the mastery of the greatest body of water in the world, these two have the most intimate claim—the United States and Nippon. With other powers it is a mere bouquet to their ambitions, their dreams. With America and with Nippon, it is a matter of necessity. It may take many years, but in the end the nation that controls the Pacific shall be the master of a new era. At home in Nippon we sit up nights, wondering what our American friends are doing in this direction. Quite the contrary is true of our American friends. The story, I fancy, of the mercantile marine of Nippon, will perhaps be read by a large majority of Americans as a story of a summer weed, which never fails to take an easy-going farmer by surprise. If first in the fashion of the summer weed, then how was this growth in the ship-building industry of Nippon attained? It is simple, largely through the government subsidy. The subsidy bill of 1895 gave 125 taels per ton, for every 1,000 miles sailed in foreign commerce, (and mark you this)—by ships owned exclusively by the people of Nippon. I, moreover, granted a bounty of \$6 in \$12 per ton, and also \$5 per indicated horsepower to all the steamers of certain type and speed constructed in Nippon.

The best friend of America, and her attitude toward the shipping and ship-building industry of her home, is compelled to say that the United States has done its best in hand-capping the American shipping and ship-building interests in its struggle against foreign competition. The worst enemy of the Nippon government, especially in its attitude toward the shipping and ship-building interests of Nippon, can never say so unkind a thing as the kindest word with the best friend of America can say of her shipping and ship-building enterprise.

Intended the closing session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. There, much was said on the ship-subsidy question. "It is all very well and heroic, of course, to talk like a prophet in the face of a storm. But then you must remember that there are many newspapers, yellow and otherwise, and it would never do for them to get an idea that they have sent men to Washington for nothing better than to throw people's money into the pockets of Harriman and Hill, seemed to sum up the conviction of the majority of gentlemen of the forum. Perhaps it is for the best, certainly this sinister blindness on the part of so many, and wide-awake as the American people of Nippon. To the Americans the warning in the closing paragraphs of the article must sound strange, I truly so because they are fond of perpetuating the fiction that the Nippon people are peculiar. They may tip themselves open with the merriest grace in the world in their proud rite of *harakiri*, but to give the rival of Nippon a ghost of a hint of the danger that is threatening the rival is the last, the most impossible thing for him ever to conceive. Ah, well, both of us have to learn as we grow and come closer together, and then, it is written in the code of the samurai, "Kick the pillow from under the head of thy sleeping foe, for thou shalt never strike at thine enemy asleep."—Hirate Takatoki in the *Far East*.

For Sale.

ALFRED HERBERT RENNIE, Deceased.
SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

THE TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY of the Estate of the above Deceased invites offers for the purchase by private treaty of the undermentioned property, viz:—
ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong containing an area of 129,560 square feet and known and registered in the Land Office as being Lot No. 1,633 held under a Crown Lease, for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years from the 9th day of April, 1921, at the annual Crown rent of \$52 Together also with all that substantially built residence standing on the said Piece or Parcel of Ground or on some part thereof known as "The Fire."

The residence is exceptionally well situated on an elevation close to the junction of the Magazine Gap and Bowoa Roads and close to the Bowen Road Tram Station.

The House is a fine two-story building containing every modern convenience.

This Building contains large Basement and well arranged Laundry.

On Ground floor—Drawing Room, Billiard Room (full size) and Dining Room, Kitchen and other usual offices.

On First Floor—Two large Bed Rooms with Bath Rooms adjoining; Boudoir and Dressing Room.

The Out-buildings include stabling and a Fine Swimming Bath.

The Out-offices and Cooles Quarters are conveniently situated and exceptionally well built.

The Grounds and Garden, which are well laid out, include a Grass Tennis Court and are large enough to allow for a considerable extension of the present buildings.

Offers to be sent to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES and MASTER,
8 Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Estate of the late A. H. RENNIE,
Deceased.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. [58]

COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LTD., have now 10,000 Cabs feet of
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.
Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.
Wm. FARLEEN
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. [61]

Public Companies.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH ORDINARY
HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company, will be
held at the Office of the Company, Hotel
Mansions, on TUESDAY, 11th August,
at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving
a Report of the Directors, together with a
Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend,
and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 11th
August, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1908. [62]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDIN-
ARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be
held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on
SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1908,
at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Court of Directors, together with
a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1908.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [73]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RE-
GISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation
will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th
instant, to SATURDAY, the 22nd instant,
(both days inclusive), during which period no
Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [74]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RE-
GISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation
will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th
instant, to SATURDAY, the 22nd instant,
(both days inclusive), during which period no
Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [74]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
will be held in the Offices of the Company,
Queens' Buildings, Connaught Road, on
MONDAY, 24th August, at 12 o'clock Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of
the Directors and the Statement of Accounts
to the 30th June, 1908.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th
August, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1908. [76]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE STATE FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of
the above Company, we are prepared
to accept Policies against Fire on approved
Foreign and Chinese risks at current rates of
premium.
CRUZ, BASTO & CO.,
Canton, 30th July, 1908. [714]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ... \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [48]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 115 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 55 lbs. net \$9.85 per Bag
ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 18th April, 1908. [18]

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.
11, DAUGULAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. [64]

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. [64]

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. [64]

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. [64]

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. [64]

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. [64]

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. [64]

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. [64]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,

the 6th August, 1908, at 3.30 P.M., at their Sales
Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—
TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING
ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD SIDE-
BOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, DIN-
NER WAGGONS, TEAKWOOD WARD-
ROBES with BEVELLED GLASS,
MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS, SINGLE
and DOUBLE IRON and BRASS BED-
STEADS, OVERMANTLES, DINNER
SERVICES, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P.
WARE, ENGLISH-MADE EXTENSION
DINING TABLE, PICTURES, CARPET,
and RUGS, &c., &c.

A Quantity of JAPANESE CREPE
SHIRTS.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1908. [719]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer
"NYANZA"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at *Water Risk* in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.
Goods not cleared by the 5th proximo, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S LOTION FOR PRICKLY HEAT.

A sovereign remedy; immediately relieves the irritation.

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT POWDER.

For Prickly Heat, Sunburn and Roughness of the skin. Highly recommended by the medical faculty.

WATSON'S BORATED TALCUM POWDER.

A soothing and salutary powder. Allays irritation and prevents chafing of the skin. A luxury after shaving.

WATSON'S GLYCERINE & MILK OF CUCUMBER.

For rendering the skin soft and fair. An effective remedy for all imperfections of the skin caused by Summer Heat.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

AND

KO'LOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTHS.

On July 24, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of J. V. C. DAVIS, of a son.

On July 26, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of R. HARR, of a daughter.

On July 29, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. REVE, of a son.

On July 30, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of O. L. LEBERT, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

July 7, at Stanstead Abbotts, R. T. D. SAYLE, of Hongkong, to WILFRED GERTRUDE MARY (Freda) LAURIE.

DEATHS.

On July 24, 1908, at Hankow, H. EDWARD MCCANN, aged 38.

On July 25, 1908, at Chefoo, JOHN ELDRIDGE, infant son of the Rev. Geo. H. and Mrs. Seville; of Wenchow, Chekiang.

On July 28, 1908, at Weihaiwei, ELLIEN CARSON MORON, aged 8 months, beloved child of George and Nellie Buchanan.

On July 29, 1908, at Shanghai, WILLIAM LANG, late Engineer, s.s. *Hainan*, aged 43 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1908.

THE INDIAN OPIUM TRADE.

Some interesting facts and statistics with regard to the opium trade are to be gathered from the "Notes on the Main Heads of Net Revenue and Expenditure" issued with the explanatory memorandum by the Under-Secretary of State for India.

The net revenue from opium is given as \$3,556,100 in the revised estimate, 1907-8, and according to the 1908-9 Budget it will be \$3,351,700. The Budget estimate for 1907-8 anticipated a large reduction in the receipts because, in consequence of negotiations with the Chinese Government, it was proposed to reduce the sale of illegal opium during the year from 54,800 chests, the number sold in 1906-7, to 49,000. It was also thought probable

to take the average price at a somewhat lower figure than in 1906-7. The number of chests sold was below the estimate, but the prices realised have exceeded expectation, the average obtained being Rs. 1,350 per chest, against Rs. 1,250 taken in the Budget. In Malwa the opium crop was good, and the exports were considerably higher than in 1907. The number of chests of Bengal opium to be sold in 1908-9 is 45,000, a reduction of 3,000 as compared with the number sold in 1907-8. The advances for next year's crop will be made on an area substantially reduced in accordance with the accepted policy of helping the Chinese reforms. The exports of Malwa opium are expected to be slightly higher. — *Home paper.*

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It will be interesting to record that Mr. J. Buchanan was amongst those present at the China Association dinner to Sir Robert Hart. Mr. Buchanan arrived only two days before, having reached London in the excellent time of 15 days from Tientsin.

AMONGST the financial and clerical staff who join the ship of the China Squadron are Staff Paymaster J. T. Wright to the *Asura*, Assistant Paymaster E. P. Jones to the *Cadmus*, an interpreter of Japanese; L. D. McKean to the *Tamar*, Hongkong; A. C. Roe to the *Gila*, in financial charge; and Clerk A. H. Steel to the *Asura*.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 2nd August, 1908—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese.....	341	146
Chinese.....	141	1805
Total.....	482	1951

DR. PERINDORGE dental surgeon, desires us to state that he has resumed his practice at Hotel Mansions, after a recent visit to London and Paris. Dr. Perindorge introduces all the up-to-date improvements which he has acquired during his sojourn in the European capitals where he read an instructive paper on his method of making hollow the new cast-gold inlay.

A DISPATCH from Ningpo states that a body of nearly 200 pirates have suddenly made an appearance in the village of Ching-shan, in Fochow district, and being joined by the local desperadoes they are pillaging and terrorizing the countryside. An appeal for troops has been sent by the Chihbiens to the Chekiang Provincial Commander-in-Chief whose headquarters are Ningpo.

In communicating to the Tokio Press Dr. Koch's report on the prevention of plague, Dr. Kizato asserts that the employment of cats is the most effective method of eliminating rats, which are mainly responsible for the spread of the disease. He proposes that the keeping of cats should be made compulsory for every house, and that steps should be taken to encourage the breeding of suitable kinds of cats.

NEWS has been received by the Intelligence Department of the Waiwupu that a certain foreign steamer is expected to smuggle a large number of illicit firearms, variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 rifles and accompanying ammunition into Fukien province. In consequence of this information have been sent to the Taisai at Amoy and the Commissioner of Customs at that port to be on the alert to seize the contraband.

A KIRIN telegram states that there are no less than between five and six hundred Japanese scattered about the districts of Changchun, Yenching and Liaonan, in Kirin province, and in territory inhabited by the Mongol tribes of Khorchin, Eastern Mongolia, engaged in the work of surveying and mapping out that country. The Manchurian authorities have sent strong protests to the Japanese Minister in Peking through the Waiwupu.

THE new first officers of the *Asura* on recommissioning is Lieutenant Mr. F. Cochran, who will also act as gunnery officer. Lieutenant Cochran has served in the Royal Navy for 15 years, and his present rank came to him as a reward for his services in the China War of 1900, he being then a sub-lieutenant of the flagship *Cadmus*. He accompanied the Naval Brigade to Peking, shared in the fighting on the way, and was mentioned in despatches (medal with clasp).

AN interesting personality was seen in the Lobby of the House of Commons on 8th ult., in company with Mr. Laidlaw and Mr. Theodore Taylor. This was Dr. G. L. Tuck, a British-born Peking citizen, of Chinese parentage, who studied at Cambridge, where he took his B.A. and M.D. degrees. For the past four years he has been in practice at Peking. He was recently appointed Assistant-Director of the Chinese Army Medical Service, and will be stationed at Tientsin, his superior being Dr. Hsu. Many Liberal members sought introductions to Dr. Tuck on account of the fact that he has been a strenuous worker on behalf of the Anti-Opium Society at Peking.

THE international rubber exhibition, to be held at Olympia, will be open from Sept. 14 to 26 next. The president is Sir Henry Blake, and the large advisory committee includes many British and foreign experts as well as men engaged in the rubber industry. The exhibition will aim at illustrating all the stages of rubber production and manufacture. Some 16 Governments are among the exhibitors, and manufactured rubber products of all kinds will be displayed by manufacturers in Great Britain, America, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, and other countries. In connection with the exhibition an international conference will also be held for the discussion of such questions as the improvement of methods of production and the standardization of rubber manufactures.

The Typhoon.

WRECK OF THE "YING-KING."

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

One hundred and sixty-five dead bodies in the total number recovered by the scavenging launches, under the direction of the Tung Wa Hospital, from the wreck of the s.s. *Ying-King* up to yesterday. On the 3rd inst. eight bodies were picked up in Castle Peak Bay. Yesterday the launch employed in the work brought back eleven more from that vicinity. Of the latter three were men, a like number of women and four children. The eleventh corpse was that of a European who could not possibly be identified owing to the advanced stage of decomposition. All the bodies were photographed and then buried this morning.

A report has been made by fishermen to the Chinese hospital authorities that a large number of bodies can be seen floating at sea away out from Lyceum Pits about two or three hours' steam from Hongkong. These bodies are supposed to be those of the crew of the fleet of fishing junks that must have foundered in the typhoon of last week. It is estimated that quite a hundred corpses were met with by the surviving fishing junks which brought the report to Hongkong. As this information reached the Tung Wa directors only at a late hour last evening, they could not send a launch out to recover the corpses until this morning. Early to-day a steam-launch was despatched in charge of a member of the committee. An exhaustive search will be made of all the bays frequented by the fisherfolk as far as Saikung. If any bodies are picked up they will be brought back to Hongkong for burial.

A PITIFUL SIGHT

was seen by a passenger on board the s.s. *Sui Tai* on her voyage to Macao, on Saturday last. Near Cheongchau Is. a body was observed floating in the water. It was that of a European woman. In her right arm was clasped a little infant. There is much speculation as to who the European woman was, as up to this writing no report has been made to the police of any foreign woman and a child being among the missing.

GALE AT WUCHOW.

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

Wuchow, 2nd August.

At 4.00 o'clock this afternoon a heavy squall struck Wuchow, probably the tail-end of a typhoon. Travelling from E. to W. it lasted for about twenty minutes. The roofs of a few pavilions were partly blown off. The dark and threatening clouds forewarned the floating population who sought shelter in good time before the gale struck the port. Spare anchors were run out and everything made secure. So beyond a few sampans sunk in shallow water, no damage was sustained by the shipping. It is the heaviest blow Wuchow has felt for years. The river stands at 48 feet and good hopes are entertained that if no rain intervenes it will soon resume its normal level.

CANTON FLOOD FUNDS.

FURTHER CHINESE CONTRIBUTIONS.

The distress in the West River districts caused by the floods in June last appears to have aroused the greatest sympathy from the Chinese all over the world. Subscriptions to the funds raised by the Tung Wa Hospital have been received from nearly every country of importance where Chinese reside. Donations still continue to reach the Tung Wa directors by telegraphic transfers. The latest to arrive are:—

From Chefoo \$5,000 (in Chefoo currency) advised through the Nam Pak Hong firm of Kwong Mo-ai.

From Sydney £200 remitted through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. This makes the third or fourth contribution from the Cantonese in the centre of commercial activity.

From Poochee \$300.

All these three contributions were received yesterday. In round figures the amount thus far collected by the Tung Wa Hospital in aid of the Flood Relief Funds is \$28,000. The sum is exclusive of the proceeds of the Kennedytown Bazaar for which a distinct committee is responsible.

M. JOSEPH Jules Henri Mari Devilder, formerly lieutenant, 9th Colonniers, French Army, son of M. Henri Devilder, of Lille, was married at St. Mary's, Roman Catholic, Woolton, on 8th ult., to Miss Bertha Hemelink, daughter of Mr. P. E. J. Hemelink, of Woolton-house, Consul for Japan in Liverpool.

THE case Chang Hing Kin and Others v. the King, an appeal from a perjury conviction at Hongkong, has been decided by the House of Lords. Mr. E. H. Sharp (K.C. of the Hongkong Bar) appeared for the petitioners. In November, 1905, in a bankruptcy proceeding, an issue was tried to determine whether one Wong Ka Chuen was, at the date of the presentation of the petition in bankruptcy, a partner in the debtor firm. At the close of the case the petitioners and Wong Ka Chuen were ordered before the Court, and the Chief Justice, addressing them, said that to his mind they had been guilty of a most flagrant conspiracy to defraud the alleged partner, Wong Ka Chuen, and each of them had committed the most corrupt perjury. The law empowered him to deal at once with such a case, and he should commit each of them to prison for three months without hard labour. The petitioners appealed to the Supreme Court, which affirmed their conviction and sentence. Part of the sentence had been served. The petitioners now asked for special leave to appeal on the ground that they were not informed of the allegations of perjury made against them, or allowed time for their defence. Lord Roberts said their Lordships would humbly advise His Majesty to grant special leave to appeal.

FIREWOOD IN COURT.

SHIP AGENTS' LIABILITY.

A rather important judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Gompers in the Supreme Court in favour of Mrs. Violet Chan in the action brought by her against Messrs. Wallem and Company, ship owners, carrying on business in the Hongkong Club Annex building, to recover from them 24,000 pieces of firewood, being the balance of 176,730 pieces of firewood undelivered per steamer *Progress* in February last, or in the alternative plaintiff claims the sum of \$635, the value of the wood.

In the course of his judgment his Honour said:—This is a claim for the delivery up or the value of certain firewood alleged to have been shipped at Sandakan for Hongkong in February last. The facts of the case are as follows:—The S.S. *Progress* was under charter to the Choong Hing S.S. Coy. and the charterers' being in arrears with their monthly payments the local agents on the arrival of the vessel in Hongkong on 25th February exercised their lien for freight on the cargo and instructed the master to refuse delivery. Notice in writing was given on 25th February to the consignees by a letter from Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, the owner's solicitors, that no freight was to be paid to the charterers or to any person or firm other than Messrs. Wallem and Coy., the agents in Hongkong for the owners. The letter concluded as follows:—

"The bill of lading must be presented to Messrs. Wallem and Coy. and be countersigned and the freight in the B/L must be paid to Messrs. Wallem and Coy. when the goods will be delivered as per B/L."

On the receipt of this notice the plaintiff, who was a consignee of 176,730 pieces of firewood, took the B/L to defendant who counter-signed it and she paid them the full freight \$1,354.48. She has only, however, been able to get delivery of 152,800 pieces. Hence the present claim.

It appears that there is a large shortage on the total amount of firewood shown on the manifest and the B/L, for although a certain quantity is now stored with the Godown Coy. no consignees has obtained his full amount while one consignee of 30,000 has received none at all.

Now, put shortly, the case for the plaintiff is as follows:—The defendants are liable because having exercised their lien and taken possession of ship and cargo they stand in the shoes of the Choong Hing and are liable as carriers; or again they are liable in their character of warehousemen, i.e. of bailees, and they are also liable under the specific contract contained in Johnson, Stokes and Master's letter of 25th February.

For the defence it is urged that Wallem and Company acted throughout as agents for the owners and are therefore not personally liable; and that in any case as regards the contract of carriage they are not a party to the B/L and are in no way liable under it. Again they say that the letter of 25th February cannot be construed as an agreement but that it is nothing more than a notification that the owners had decided to exercise their lien for freight; and further that even if the letter is to be construed as a contract to deliver, the contract is subject to an implied condition that the full quantity was in fact on board—and that the contract would be fulfilled by a delivery of as much firewood as possible under the circumstances.

Now it appears that these packages of firewood are not marked or numbered in any way, and that in the event of shortage difficulty might arise from the fact that no specific package can be claimed by any one consignee as his own.

Mr. Bruton objected that the defence of agency was only raised in pleading to the amended statement of claim and that there was no right to so plead without leave, as the point was not a new one raised by the amendment.

I think this objection ill founded. Without going further into the matter I will observe that it might have been taken earlier and that it comes too late now when the case has been closed. I will first deal with the letter of 25th February. I must say that I feel some difficulty in construing it in the manner suggested by Mr. Jackson. It seems to me a great deal more than a mere intimation that defendants were exercising their right of lien. In fact it seems to me to contain all the elements of a binding agreement—in the language of the text books—it is the offer of a promise for an act—the offer is accepted and the act done; the promise must then be made good. It seems doubtful again whether any implied condition can be read into a contract which appears on the face of it absolute to deliver a specified quantity of wood. The suggestion of impossibility of performance is met by the answer that there was in fact a great deal more firewood on board than was necessary for the fulfilment of this particular contract and that if the defendants withheld the delivery they had incurred other obligations which they desired to fulfil they could not therefore claim to be relieved from this undertaking. If, however, Wallem and Co. were never really parties to this written contract, or if they contracted on behalf of their principal merely, and in such a manner as not to incur any personal liability they have of course a perfect defence to any claim founded on the letter.

Now Wallem and Co., if agents, are agents for an undisclosed principal, for the name of the owner of the vessel does not appear in any document brought to the knowledge of plaintiff; that principal is further as appears from the evidence of Mr. Collett—a foreign principal—a firm in Amsterdam.

But as regards the letter Exh. 9 I think this makes no difference and that the defendants cannot be charged upon this contract—(1) if it is a contract for the simple reason that they are not parties to it at all. The letter itself purports to be written for and on behalf of the owners by their solicitors. It gives notice certainly that B/L are to be presented and freight paid to Wallem and Co. (it promises that if this is done the goods will be delivered

but this is a promise surely made by the owners through the medium of their solicitors. Supposing the undertaking had been that on the amount due for freight being paid to—say the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—delivery of the cargo would be given by the Godown Coy., it could hardly in that case be contended that either the Bank or the Godown Coy. would be liable to the consignees. I cannot think that it makes any difference that the money is to be paid to and delivery to be given by; the same party; the firm, that is to say who are the general agents of the owners? If any one besides the owner is liable on exhibit 9 it seems to me that it would be the solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, themselves, but this of course is absurd. Even if it be assumed, and I do not see how I can legitimately assume, Johnson, Stokes and Master took their instructions from Wallem and Coy. and not directly from the shipowner, I do not see that this makes any difference. You cannot hold a party liable under a contract which he has carefully refrained from entering into. Take then the next ground of liability: are the defendants chargeable as carriers? This part of Mr. Bruton's case was based, I think, on the ground that, having possession of the ship and cargo they stand in the shoes of and have succeeded to all the liabilities of the Choong Hing Coy. under the B/L. The doctrine seems a difficult one to sustain and in the absence of any direct authority on the subject I think I must hold that no such principle has been established. The next question whether the defendants having entered into possession are liable as bailees, is, I think, the most difficult part of the case. It is provided by the B/L that the master or agent shall have a lien on the goods for freight. It is clear from Wallem and Co.'s letter to the Captain, Exhibit 4, that this power was exercised by that firm. It seems to me then that the firm constituted themselves bailees of the cargo for the persons to whom it belonged. Generally speaking, a bailor has the right to have the subject matter of the bailment delivered up to him on the determination of the relation—I find as a fact upon the evidence that the whole of the cargo mentioned in B/L was duly loaded at Sandakan. There is evidence which is not contradicted that it was stored under hatches and that none of it was jettisoned or in any other way got rid of during the voyage. I am satisfied that the full amount of cargo was on board when the vessel arrived in Hongkong. It is not clearly established by the evidence of the head tallyman who gave evidence for the defence what amount of cargo was actually delivered to consignees. The figures on the B/L were written by the boatmen who took delivery. The witness appears to have trusted to them and to the reports of his own men that no more than the amount shown by these figures was in fact delivered. Now, none of these tallymen or boatmen were, in fact called, and I think the defendants have not made out this part of their case. For, once it is proved for the plaintiff that the firewood was on board, when the vessel arrived, I think the burden shifts to the defendants and they must, as bailees, either deliver or show good reason for not delivering it over to the proper owners.

This they have, I think, failed in doing and it becomes necessary to inquire who is liable under the implied contract arising out of the status of bailees assumed by the defendant firm. It seems to me that the liability falls on them and that they are responsible if they cannot make good their undertaking. Whether the principal may not also be liable I need not here consider. I think the local agents having taken possession of the cargo must on the lien being discharged restore what they took over or show good reason for not doing so—and as it seems to me they have not fulfilled either of these obligations judgment must be for the plaintiff with costs.

Mr. G. H. Hall Bruton appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. A. G. Jackson was for the defence.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

WRECK OF SS. "YING-KING."

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 4th August.
A party of the Central Relief Committee left here on the 29th ultimo on board the gunboat *Kwong Yek* to make a cruise in the vicinity of Tai Shao for the purpose of recovering dead bodies from the wreck of the s.s. *Ying King*. The gunboat returned to Canton on the 1st instant with 22 corpses, which have been buried. To Capt. Lum of the gunboat much credit is due for this unsavory work; he gave the search party every possible assistance. The same gunboat left here again on the 2nd instant with ten coffins on a second expedition.

FLOOD FUND BAZAAR.

A wealthy gentleman, Mr. Su Sing K'ui, has donated to the forthcoming Flood Fund Bazaar a gift of great value in the form of medicinal pills and medicine oil to the total value of over two thousand dollars.

At the Flood Fund Bazaar, there will be an exhibition of wireless telegraph operations to the visitors by a man named Wu.

The Bazaar will be opened to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. H.E. Viceroy Chang Jue-shun has been invited to perform the opening ceremony. All officials in the city, the Consuls of the different countries at Canton, and leading members of the foreign community resident here have also been invited to be present.

FURTHER CUBAN CONTRIBUTION.

Another sum of \$3,000 has been received from the Chinese residing in Cuba by the Central Relief Committee towards the relief funds.

CAPT. YANG.

Captain Yang Hing Piu, well known as Yang Chik Sang, superintendent of the Shamen guards, who has held that post for some years, has been succeeded by Colonel Lu Chui Oi.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" AND SERVICE.

EXPLOSION IN PEKING.

ACCIDENT TO THE GERMAN MAGAZINE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."]

Peking, 4th August.
On the night of the 2nd inst., the magazine of the German troops in Peking exploded. Over ten men were killed and more than twenty injured by the explosion.

ALLEGED JAPANESE HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

FORGIBLE ARREST IN PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."]

Peking, 4th August.
Japanese soldiers in Peking are becoming a source of annoyance to the Chinese authorities. On the 1st inst., they proceeded outside the boundary of the Japanese Legation and arrested a man by force.

The Waiwupu has made representations to the Japanese charge d'affaires in connection with the incident.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

REPORTED VISIT OF CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po."]

Peking, 4th August.
It is reported that H.F. Chang Chih-tung contemplates a visit to Canton on the 8th or 9th moon to investigate the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway Co. [of which he was recently appointed superintendent.]

[Review.]

A French Force Ambushed. LONDON, 3rd August.
A French detachment pursuing Chinese bands in Tongking has been ambushed, and a captain and lieutenant killed. The Chinese losses during the past fortnight amount to 149 killed and 117 captured.

The Paris Riots.
The Labour Unions of Paris are arranging a general strike as a protest at Thursday's killing of strikers. A resolution of the Socialist Party, which has been published, accuses the Government of designing to murder workmen and brands it as an execution. It affirms the solidarity of militant workers.

The bulk of the printers of Paris began a twenty-four hours' strike yesterday evening and as a result over half the newspapers are not appearing.

Later.
Yesterday passed quietly in Paris, the orders to strike being generally disregarded.

Persia.
The granting of the Turkish Constitution has caused excitement at Teheran where a fresh outbreak is feared. Over one hundred, mostly merchants, have taken refuge in the Turkish Embassy; they demand the speedy summoning of parliament.

Opium in Hongkong.
In a long letter, Sir Henry Blake criticises severely the closing of the opium divans in Hongkong without investigations on the spot. He dwells on the serious loss to the revenue of the Colony at a time of languishing trade and increased estimates for the Kowloon-Canton railway, and says that as Hongkong will not kick, the Imperial Government must be stern, as she always is, unless trouble threatens. She will probably not remit an amount of the compulsory military contribution equal to the loss of revenue the Colony will sustain, though there is justice in such remission, and it ought to be granted.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate General—

12 noon, August 5, 1908.
Cyclone or typhoon, W. of Babel Channel moving N.E. or N.E.

The naval relief for the China Squadron are now going through the manoeuvres preparatory to leaving for Hongkong to take their new ships. The chief drafts are about the Chinese

The China Association.

BANQUET TO SIR ROBERT HART.

Sir Robert Hart, Bart., K.C.M.G., Inspector-General of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, was the guest of the Association at a dinner held on 7th ult. at the Criterion Restaurant, London. Mr. J. H. Scott, President of the Association, occupied the chair on the occasion, and a distinguished and very representative company numbering some 200 sat down to the banquet. Sir Robert Hart and Lord Fitzmaurice sat on the right of the Chairman, while on his left were their Excellencies the Chinese Minister (Lord Li Ching-long) and Wang Tsi-shieh. The tables were prettily decorated with pink and white flowers, while the flag of China faced the Union Jack. A reception by the President preceded the banquet, and a pleasant hour was spent after the toast of the evening in social intercourse.

THE LOYAL TOASTS.

The toast of "The King," "The Emperor of China," and "The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family," were submitted from the Chair and heartily responded to.

"SIR ROBERT HART."

The Chairman, who was received with cheers, then submitted the toast of the evening in the following terms:—"Your Excellency, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—I feel that the toast I am about to propose to you will be received with the most cordiality, for never before in the history of the China Association have the members had the honour of entertaining a gentleman who has had so unique and so distinguished a career as has our guest of this evening, Sir Robert Hart. (Cheers.) Never since the West began to send her sons to the East, to carve their way to fame and fortune, has a man attained by work and by powers of organisation a higher position as an administrator of a great department of State, or has held for such a long time that position. I think I am safe in asserting that never in our history has any one man held for an unbroken period of 45 years the great position that our guest holds. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I do not intend to weary you with many words, but I will merely briefly sketch out the salient points of a career which is of the greatest interest to the civilised world. (Hear, hear.) It takes a good deal of thinking to realise what the period of over half a century spent in a tropical country means, for it was in the year 1854 that Mr. Hart, as he then was, landed in Hongkong to join the Superintendent of Trade. In that service he remained for a period of five years, and then by permission he joined the newly-formed service of the Chinese Customs. In the course of two years he was made officiating Inspector-General, and after a further two years he became Chief, the position which he now retains. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, all of us who have resided in the Far East, who have been in business there, know how great the changes have been, but I do not think any of us can realise these in the same way as our guest can, because he has been in constant touch with the whole of the marked changes which have arisen while he has been at the head of his great service. When he first joined that service I believe that its total staff, foreign and Chinese, was only numbered by a few hundreds. At the present day the Customs staff, including that very important department which is also under Sir Robert Hart, the Postal Service, numbers some 12,000 to 13,000 foreigners and Chinese—(hear, hear)—and it says not a little for the Inspector-General that he has guided and controlled that vast body of men, has made appointments to important positions in his service without a word to be said against him by any man. (Cheers.) All of us who have resided in that country know what a splendid body of men the Customs officials are. (Hear, hear.) This is a gift in a man to select men well, and I am perfectly sure that the result of Sir Robert Hart's great efforts is largely owing to his powers of selection and to the men to whom he entrusted the important work which falls to Commissioners and other heads of the service. The staff was small when he first began. The posts numbered only seven, I think. Those reporting to the Inspector-General now number, I believe, something over 40. The revenue which was collected in the early days only amounted to some seven or eight million taels. It now touches close on 40 million taels. The foreign trade of China in those days did not total much over a hundred million taels, and I think I am correct in saying that it is something over eight hundred million taels at the present day—(hear, hear)—and though that vast increase in revenue does not perhaps sound very much to you, the mere collection and the organisation required to cope with an expanding trade is something very great. In the early days, as we all know, the export trade of China largely consisted of the trade staples of tea and silk, while the import trade was chiefly in Manchester and Yorkshire goods, and the collection of duties on these was a very simple matter compared to the vast work which is now entailed in collecting revenue on the thousand and one articles which are imported and exported from that great empire. Gentlemen, I would like to draw attention to the fact that all the civilised countries in this world have recognised of what great service Sir Robert Hart has been to them and to the Chinese nation. (Cheers.) He has received honours from all countries, his adopted country included—for I think you are aware that the highest honours paid to any man, honours that have never before been conferred on an Englishman or a European, have been showered on Sir Robert Hart by the Chinese Government. Among these is the very unique honour which he has received of ancestral rank dating back for three generations, a mark of esteem which the Chinese nation would only pay to someone whom they greatly valued. Of this I am very certain—that among all the letters which Sir Robert Hart can attach to his name there are none which he values more than those which are known over the length and breadth of China,

which are affectionately, I might almost say familiarly, named by everyone residing in that country. I refer to the "I.G." There will be "I.G.s" in the future, but I venture to assert there never will be another "I.G." such as Sir Robert Hart has been, for we cannot conceive of any man holding the position for the enormously long time which our guest has held it, during which he organised the service practically out of nothing and brought it to the point of perfection which it has now reached. All those who have been in trade in China—and there are a good many round me here to-night—know that there is no better worked service in the world than the Imperial Maritime Customs. (Hear, hear.) There is no service which gives more information to the trading community. There are no trade returns better than the yellow books which are issued from his Statistical Department quarterly and annually, and I am perfectly certain that the returns of trade which are issued by that department are of the greatest benefit, not only to the commercial men interested in the trade of China, but to the consular officials who are entrusted with the care of British interests. Gentlemen, I will only add this one word—that when those generations who shall come after us ask "Who was Sir Robert Hart? What did he do?" the reply will be found in the well-known lines: "Si monumentum requiris, circumspice." I ask you to rise and drink with me long life and health to our guest, Sir Robert Hart. (Cheers.)

Three cheers and a "tiger" were given, and the toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Sir Robert Hart, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers on rising to respond to the toast, said: "Your Excellency, my Lords and Gentlemen,—I rise to express my profound appreciation of the great honour which has been done me this evening, and to give you my best thanks for the way in which you have received the toast which has been proposed by the Chairman in too flattering terms. During a long stay in China and during the past few years especially, I have often heard of the doings of the China Association, and to-night I have the pleasure for the first time of being present with you as your guest, and I consider the honour a very great one indeed. Your Association has been following and studying the affairs of the East for many years in a very careful manner and has taken special note of everything which had any concern or anything to do with China, whether it was international, domestic, political, or commercial, and you have given the benefit of your views from time to time to China and to the world. Sometimes what you have thought and expressed in the way of opinion may not have been the opinion of others, but one thing has been certain from first to last, and that is your genuine desire for the welfare and prosperity of China—(hear, hear)—and it is most gratifying to me, after a long stay in that country, on my return to England to be received by you in the way in which I have been received, and to hear such words of commendation as have been expressed by your chairman, Mr. Scott. China, as you know, has been for several tens of cycles living her own quiet life in seclusion from the rest of the world, and she has been developing in a sort of family circle. But that development, although it was supposed to be death by some, has been full of life, and I am quite sure that the events of the years which are to come will show that energy and vitality have been stored up to meet the new environment which has now to be faced by China. For times have changed. Formerly China was not in association with the rest of the world, but now intercourse has been commenced and expanded, treaty relations have been established and developed, and new problems have arisen on every side. China is preparing to face those problems and is planning for the future. What that future is to be it is impossible for me to say—time will tell—but I am sure all of you will hail with a satisfaction every step in the direction of progress. (Cheers.) The time of transition may be long; the transition period may take many years; both accidents and mistakes may have the effect of stopping or retarding progress; but advance there certainly will be, and some time, sooner or later, when the transformation is come to pass, when with her immense territories which the untold and yet to be developed wealth of her great provinces, and with the immense population of China, with its hundreds of millions of industrious, intelligent, law-abiding and easily-governed people organised to meet the requirements of new times, armed with all the teaching and all the appliances of science, the day will certainly come when China—I will not say will take, but will show herself in the front rank amongst the Powers of the world, and will be a great factor in history. (Cheers.) During the 50 years or more that the Inspectorate has existed—and this year, I may say, is the jubilee year of the foundation of the service in 1858—during those 50 years the Inspectorate has given its best service both to the public and to the Chinese Government, and it has prepared the way and laid the foundations for much that is being done at the present time. In the revenue service, for instance, the Commissioners for all the ports have endeavoured to free merchants from every regulation that was not necessary, and have endeavoured to do away with all sorts of restrictions in order that trade might be free to develop to the best advantage and in the most healthy manner possible. The marine department has studied shipping and has given many aids to navigation in the shape of buoys, beacons, and lightships wherever required. The postal department has been created, and is now increasing to such an extent that it will be a magnificent service in the future. It has its offices in every province of China, and in the Northern province of Chihli it has offices in every village, while in the city of Peking there are eight deliveries daily. The postal activity which will be developed in a few years will certainly show magnificent results, in giving a population of four hundred millions all the advantages of transmitting correspondence, and all the other advantages connected

with the postal department—and not merely them, but the ever-growing foreign trade of China and the treaty ports. Also the Tung Woe Kwan department of the Inspectorate has had much to do and forty years of the teaching of such capable men as Martin, Oliver and others of the staff have laid the foundations for the new era which is coming, the era in which Western science and Western teaching will be given in every hamlet and every province in China. In addition there is the Statistical Department, referred to by the Chairman. We have endeavoured to provide for the mercantile and official world as much in the shape of statistics as we possibly could, and I am glad to hear from you to-night, as I have known to be, that the Statistical Department has become of use, not only to the public in China but to all the Powers in the world, in the information it supplies in its trade returns and in the monographs on special subjects it has published. Beyond what the Statistical Department of the Customs has done in China, you have also the advantage of reading the splendid reports which are prepared by the Consular services of England, America, and other countries; and, furthermore, there are the market reports provided for the newspapers and the local press, which display the light and shade of mercantile life in most graphic manner, so that those who wish to hear about China, what it produces, what it wants, and what it does, have complete information at their hands in the statistics provided. In addition to these things, the Inspectorate has been in contact with China on a great many different points. At present the Government is much concerned with railways, telegraph, mining, manufactures, and with Western educational, military, and naval matters, and with all these points the Inspectorate has had at some time or other something to do. There have also been occasions during the last 50 years on which the Inspectorate has done very good service for the public and for China by preparing for participation in many international exhibitions which have taken place during those 50 years, and there have been from time to time very important and serious negotiations which the burning questions of the day and successive periods brought to the front in which the Customs have rendered signal and useful service at all points. The point to which we have looked at all times has been the point of general interest, and the procedure has been procedure on cosmopolitan lines. The matter is one of general interest, and what is given to one must be shared by all; differential procedure cannot be resorted to at all. This happy principle has been one worked very easily by the department over which I have presided, in which all the Treaty Powers have been represented. As an illustration of the cosmopolitanism of the department, I may say that at my own office in Peking last year, I had the representatives of 14 nationalities working side by side, and not merely working side by side, but working harmoniously and well. (Cheers.) Whatever has been achieved for China and for the world by the department, much has been due to the harmony and loyalty of China herself, whether at Peking or elsewhere; and I take this opportunity of saying that if any credit attaches to my name in connection with the work that has been done, the greater part of it is due to the men of all nationalities who have worked with me, and for me and with me so well during so many years, at so many points, and on so many subjects. (Cheers.) The old has passed away, and the new is coming in, and the work before China is work of enormous importance and enormous difficulty. It is not merely a small village that has to be dealt with; it is an immense population, a population which represents a large section of the human race, and the work to be done is one which means not merely transition, but, if not the substitution of the addition of the complex arrangements which the necessities of the times call for to the procedure which has been inherited from the past and from the wisdom of two thousand years. I thank you very much for the way in which you have received this evening and I wish to attribute the reception to the sympathy which you have for China and to ask your increasing interest in it, and your increasing sympathy with it, and, as a final word, I wish to beg of you to continue that sympathy and let it grow, and let your sympathy be shown in reasonable criticism and in moral support. (Loud cheers.)

"OUR GUESTS." Sir Charles Dudgeon proposed the toast of "Our Guests" in the following terms:—"I have a very strong opinion that the way in which they manage dinner speeches in Japan is far better than the way in which we manage them in England. The custom in Japan is that they dispose of their speeches before they dispose of their dinner. I think there are great advantages in that course. In the first place, the anticipation of the victuals tends naturally to cut short the chatter. Further, when the speakers have done their work they are able to eat their dinner in peace without restraint, and, moreover, the speeches afford subjects for conversation and criticism during the dinner. (Laughter.) I have the honour to propose the next toast, which is that of our guests—a toast which will be most heartily received by all. We have the honour of entertaining many distinguished guests, an honour which we very fully appreciate, knowing that our guests not only take an interest in us at this dinner, but in the general work of the Association, and it is on the work of the Association that I think we can found our best claim to entertain our most distinguished guests this evening. Many of them have been co-workers with us in Far Eastern fields; others have been co-workers at home; but I am sure all of them sympathise with the object of this Association, which is the furtherance and maintenance of our interests in the Far East. We specially welcome here this evening the presence of His Excellency the Chinese Minister, with whom I have had the honour of acquaintance for several years. On many occasions in the Far East it has been our pleasure to make acknowledgment of the consideration and interest of officials in our work on there. Here to-day in London we have a broader, wider acknowledgment to make and to show to our guests to-night, in the presence of Lord Fitzmaurice, Sir Charles Lucas, Mr. Fiddes, and others, we have a distinguished representation of those great offices with which we are connected in the matter of our work, and we desire to make acknowledgment of the sympathetic consideration which they always give to our communications to them. We are honoured, too, with the presence of a number of distinguished navy and army officers, including Sir Arthur Moore, whom we desire to welcome back after his useful command in China, and Admiral Fremantle. In General Sir Henry Tasson and Sir Willoughby Black we are glad to have the opportunity of recognising the men who have done their work in upholding the honour of the British flag in the Far East both on sea and on land. (Cheers.) The presence of Sir James Mackay, whom we welcome here to-night, reminds me of the Mackay treaty of 1902. It is not for me to say anything about treaties—it would be inappropriate—but I would simply express the hope that some of us may live sufficiently long to see the terms of that treaty given effect to. Somebody—I do not know who it was—once made a remark about treaties. He described treaties as a convenient and light way of temporarily shelving immediate difficulties. Well, I am inclined to suggest that our treaty of 1902 somewhat lends colour to the truth of the sarcasm. Sir Arthur Moore reminds me of an incident connected with real work in China, not connected with treaty work, but simply enterprise. Sir Arthur Moore, Sir Ernest Satow, Sir Polham Warren, and myself were included in an invitation given by the officials of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway to be present at the celebration of the completion of the great railway bridge over the Suchow Creek, near Qianhsan. We arrived there, and we received the honour of being asked to drive the last rivets into the bridge. We did so. I do not think we showed any particular skill, but I remember that Sir Arthur Moore proved himself to be the best mechanic. Anyway, we got through the job, and afterwards the foreman told us, 'Anyway, we have got a name for his bridge.' I asked what it was, and he said 'Knightbridge,' and it is Knightbridge to this day. You see how London carries its names right into the heart of China. Mr. President, if I were to go into detail in mentioning our guests I should exceed the limits of time, and I simply ask them to accept our most sincere welcome. But may I in conclusion, express our appreciation of the honour we have received in the representation of the press? We have many eminent representatives of the press here to-night, and we like to make our acknowledgment to the press, who have always opened their columns to us, and whose help is of the greatest importance. I beg, gentlemen, to propose to health of our guests, coupled with the name of Lord Fitzmaurice. (Cheers.)

The toast having been drunk with heartiness, The Right Hon. Lord Fitzmaurice responded in the following terms:—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—it is a very great privilege at any time to be invited to be a guest on the occasion of a dinner of the China Association, and it is a great honour to be called upon to respond for the guests who are here by your kind hospitality, but the honour becomes even greater when the occasion is one like the present, when one may say that the attention of the whole public of this country is called to your dinner by the fact that it is associated with the name and presence of the eminent man who sits immediately on your right. (Cheers.) On behalf of the guests whom I unworthily represent, I have to thank the members of the China Association for inviting us to be present this evening. For myself I feel that I chiefly owe the honour of an invitation to the fact that I am connected with the Foreign Office, and that by almost immemorial custom in your kindness the Foreign Office is allowed to have some representative present at your gatherings. Now, believe me, I am not alluding to the Foreign Office in order to magnify the post of Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, because in regard to the affairs of China that is especially true, which to a very large extent is true of all our work—that is to say, that the Parliamentary representatives of the office must depend upon and be guided very largely by the advice which they receive from the great body of permanent officials who remain at the office whatever Government is in power. I remember many years ago, when I was a very young man, hearing Lord John Russell tell one of his dry anecdotes. He said that when he was appointed Colonial Secretary somebody asked him what he was going to do, and he replied that he did not know what he was going to do, but that he would tell that questioner what he was not going to do—he was not going to do anything which Sir James Stephen did not allow him to do. Sir James Stephen was at that time permanent Under Secretary of the Colonial Office. The affairs of China are a very special department, as I was saying, and it is a privilege of the Foreign Office to have had at its disposal both at home and abroad for many years the services of eminent and distinguished men, men whose names are household words in this room, and I shall not take up your time by enumerating the long catalogue. But I think I should almost be wanting in a proper sense of historical duty if I was to allow this evening to go by without reminding you of a fact which is no doubt known to many in this room, and which is more particularly known to Sir Robert Hart and myself. Sir Robert might have told you in the course of his speech that in the year 1885 it was not the fault of the Foreign Office that he did not take rank in the great and honoured list of the diplomats of this country, because Lord Granville, under whom I then had the honour to serve, offered him the post of Minister to China, and he accepted it, but from a very high and honourable sense of duty he very soon subsequently came to the conclusion that it was his duty to continue where he was. He thereby acted in a manner which, I think, raised his reputation even higher than it stood already, but which undoubtedly deprived this

work on there. Here to-day in London we have a broader, wider acknowledgment to make and to show to our guests to-night, in the presence of Lord Fitzmaurice, Sir Charles Lucas, Mr. Fiddes, and others, we have a distinguished representation of those great offices with which we are connected in the matter of our work, and we desire to make acknowledgment of the sympathetic consideration which they always give to our communications to them. We are honoured, too, with the presence of a number of distinguished navy and army officers, including Sir Arthur Moore, whom we desire to welcome back after his useful command in China, and Admiral Fremantle. In General Sir Henry Tasson and Sir Willoughby Black we are glad to have the opportunity of recognising the men who have done their work in upholding the honour of the British flag in the Far East both on sea and on land. (Cheers.) The presence of Sir James Mackay, whom we welcome here to-night, reminds me of the Mackay treaty of 1902. It is not for me to say anything about treaties—it would be inappropriate—but I would simply express the hope that some of us may live sufficiently long to see the terms of that treaty given effect to. Somebody—I do not know who it was—once made a remark about treaties. He described treaties as a convenient and light way of temporarily shelving immediate difficulties. Well, I am inclined to suggest that our treaty of 1902 somewhat lends colour to the truth of the sarcasm. Sir Arthur Moore reminds me of an incident connected with real work in China, not connected with treaty work, but simply enterprise. Sir Arthur Moore, Sir Ernest Satow, Sir Polham Warren, and myself were included in an invitation given by the officials of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway to be present at the celebration of the completion of the great railway bridge over the Suchow Creek, near Qianhsan. We arrived there, and we received the honour of being asked to drive the last rivets into the bridge. We did so. I do not think we showed any particular skill, but I remember that Sir Arthur Moore proved himself to be the best mechanic. Anyway, we got through the job, and afterwards the foreman told us, 'Anyway, we have got a name for his bridge.' I asked what it was, and he said 'Knightbridge,' and it is Knightbridge to this day. You see how London carries its names right into the heart of China. Mr. President, if I were to go into detail in mentioning our guests I should exceed the limits of time, and I simply ask them to accept our most sincere welcome. But may I in conclusion, express our appreciation of the honour we have received in the representation of the press? We have many eminent representatives of the press here to-night, and we like to make our acknowledgment to the press, who have always opened their columns to us, and whose help is of the greatest importance. I beg, gentlemen, to propose to health of our guests, coupled with the name of Lord Fitzmaurice. (Cheers.)

The toast having been drunk with heartiness, The Right Hon. Lord Fitzmaurice responded in the following terms:—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—it is a very great privilege at any time to be invited to be a guest on the occasion of a dinner of the China Association, and it is a great honour to be called upon to respond for the guests who are here by your kind hospitality, but the honour becomes even greater when the occasion is one like the present, when one may say that the attention of the whole public of this country is called to your dinner by the fact that it is associated with the name and presence of the eminent man who sits immediately on your right. (Cheers.) On behalf of the guests whom I unworthily represent, I have to thank the members of the China Association for inviting us to be present this evening. For myself I feel that I chiefly owe the honour of an invitation to the fact that I am connected with the Foreign Office, and that by almost immemorial custom in your kindness the Foreign Office is allowed to have some representative present at your gatherings. Now, believe me, I am not alluding to the Foreign Office in order to magnify the post of Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, because in regard to the affairs of China that is especially true, which to a very large extent is true of all our work—that is to say, that the Parliamentary representatives of the office must depend upon and be guided very largely by the advice which they receive from the great body of permanent officials who remain at the office whatever Government is in power. I remember many years ago, when I was a very young man, hearing Lord John Russell tell one of his dry anecdotes. He said that when he was appointed Colonial Secretary somebody asked him what he was going to do, and he replied that he did not know what he was going to do, but that he would tell that questioner what he was not going to do—he was not going to do anything which Sir James Stephen did not allow him to do. Sir James Stephen was at that time permanent Under Secretary of the Colonial Office. The affairs of China are a very special department, as I was saying, and it is a privilege of the Foreign Office to have had at its disposal both at home and abroad for many years the services of eminent and distinguished men, men whose names are household words in this room, and I shall not take up your time by enumerating the long catalogue. But I think I should almost be wanting in a proper sense of historical duty if I was to allow this evening to go by without reminding you of a fact which is no doubt known to many in this room, and which is more particularly known to Sir Robert Hart and myself. Sir Robert might have told you in the course of his speech that in the year 1885 it was not the fault of the Foreign Office that he did not take rank in the great and honoured list of the diplomats of this country, because Lord Granville, under whom I then had the honour to serve, offered him the post of Minister to China, and he accepted it, but from a very high and honourable sense of duty he very soon subsequently came to the conclusion that it was his duty to continue where he was. He thereby acted in a manner which, I think, raised his reputation even higher than it stood already, but which undoubtedly deprived this

To-day's Advertisements.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"DELHI." Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N. will leave for the above place, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 6th instant, at 6 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 5th August, 1908. [7]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship.

"DELHI." FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by name, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—From London, &c., ex S.S. Mongolia. From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 11th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 5th August, 1908. [7]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON SATURDAY,

the 8th August, 1908, at 2.15 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising—KINKOSAN, SATSUMA, TEA SETS, VASES, BOWLS, PLATES, MAKUDZO, and various kinds of PORCELAIN WARE, DINNER, TEA and COFFEE SERVICES, SILK-EMBROIDERED BED and TABLE COVERS, GOWNS, SCREENS, GOLD and SILVER CLOISONNE WARE, BRONZE and BRASS WARE, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [72]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. (Florio and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEBANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. (Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship "CAPRI." Captain Balisio, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at Noon. For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 5th August, 1908. [65]

country of the services of one whose name, I am sure you will all feel with me, will take its place with the names of men whose services are written in our history—men like Pater and Alcock, and Satow, and many others whom I might mention. (Cheers.) In regard to the position of the Foreign Office, you who are members of the China Association I think will agree with me that I am not exaggerating the position from an optimistic point of view when I say that at this moment it is a singularly favourable one, because we have just succeeded in bringing to a successful termination those important railway negotiations which a year ago were still open; and that, I believe, a fact which must weigh with all of us when we consider the future relations of this country with China, because the future of China—it is hardly a platitude to say it—depends very largely upon the rapid development of these great modern means of communication, without which no country can compete successfully with its neighbours. (Cheers.) In this I am sure that His Excellency the Minister, who is here present, the distinguished son of a distinguished father, will entirely concur with me, and I am confident that we can rely upon him and the Government which he so ably represents to march hand in hand with the Foreign Office and this great Association in developing the material resources of China. (Cheers.) There are other questions, such as that of trade-marks, the warehousing regulations, and other matters of that kind, which are the subject of negotiation; but I am not here to make a speech upon the details of negotiations in regard to which many in this room are far better instructed than I am. I would like to say, however, that I do regret the absence of one this evening who is connected with the Foreign Office, and who has received an invitation to be present, and who has often had the honour of being your guest. I mean my friend Sir Francis Campbell, who is now so intimately associated at the Foreign Office with the control and direction of Chinese affairs. I regret his absence all the more because it is due to illness. I shall be able, I am sure, to convey to him from this gathering the sense which you entertain that in him we have at the Foreign Office a very wise and experienced adviser. (Cheers.) I thank you again most heartily on behalf of myself and my brother guests for having extended to us upon this interesting and important occasion that hospitality which some of us have had the honour of enjoying on other occasions, which some of us have enjoyed for the first time, but which all of us will look back to with pleasure. (Cheers.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

Intimations.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

IN

HIGH CLASS PIANOS.

TO CLEAR, ORDINARY PRICE

Collard - \$480 \$600

Broadwood 225 400

Rachals - 380 550

Own Make 250 380

Krauss - 400 600

Haake - 325 450

WEAR GUARANTEED.

WILL BE STORED UNTIL REQUIRED.

CASH or CREDIT

PIANOS FOR HIRE

\$8

per Month.

ROBINSON

PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [55]

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

